

Semi-Annual Report
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A. Task Objective: Algorithm Development for Global Mapping of Phycoerythrin Pigment, Dissolved Organic Matter, and Chlorophyllous Pigment

1. MODIS North Atlantic Test Site Establishment and Characterization

As previously reported, the MODIS North Atlantic Test Site has been established as originally proposed. The Test Site includes the New York Bight/Mid-Atlantic Bight/Gulf Stream/Sargasso Sea and is conveniently located north and east of GSFC/WFF. Characterization has been initiated by ship sampling, aircraft overflights, and analysis of historical data available from within the NASA AOL project since 1980. Much of the data obtained in the northwestern portion of the test site will be used for algorithm development in Case 2 waters.

a. In order to improve the laser measurement of phycoerythrin, the Airborne Oceanographic Lidar (AOL) was rebuilt during this reporting period to lessen the persistent stray light scatter problem in the spectrometer. The modifications include removal of the rigid light-guides and all turning mirrors comprising the original optical axis. A fiber optic face plate now occupies the focal plane of the new in-line optical path and transports the spectral radiation to mechanically reconfigured banks of original photomultiplier tubes. The resolution of each channel of the fiber optic face plate system is ~4nm but were optically combined at the photomultiplier tube face to achieve ~12nm per channel for this experiment. The signal path from the photomultiplier tubes through and including digitization remain essentially the same as reported previously. Compared to the original light guides, the fiber optic channels have superior scattered light rejection ascribed to a considerably smaller viewing or acceptance angle. Furthermore, a Bragg diffraction filter in the collimated segment of the light-path blocks passage of 532nm radiation to the diffraction grating and subsequent fiber optic focal plane. The 532nm pulse reflected from the Bragg diffraction filter is used to temporally define the ocean surface target and initiate digitization of the fluorescence spectra. A spectral and radiometric calibration is performed before and after each flight mission by viewing an internally illuminated 0.75m diameter calibration sphere placed beneath the aircraft telescope viewing port. Immediately following the 0.75m sphere calibration, a separate on-board 10cm calibration sphere is viewed by mechanically introducing (at the focal plane of the telescope) fiber-optically-delivered radiation from a tungsten lamp (followed by 40ns pulsed red LED's). The small calibration sphere allows immediate transfer of the 0.75m sphere calibration into the aircraft domain. The pulsed LED's then provide transfer of the ground (and onboard) DC tungsten lamp calibrations to the wide bandwidth pulsed portion of the AOL detection/amplification/digitization system. Calibration is maintained in flight by periodically viewing the 10cm calibration sphere. Complete details of the new AOL configuration are expected to be described in other publications.

b. The modifications outlined in the above section (a) now allow the

airborne observation of the phycobiliprotein fluorescence spectral shifts. Specifically, phycoerythrin fluorescence has been observed from airborne platforms since 1979. However, the spectral shifts associated with the individual phycobiliproteins (PBP), phycourobilin (PUB) and phycoerythrobilin (PEB), were not readily observable. Modifications to the original NASA Airborne Oceanographic Lidar (AOL) optics now permit spectral shifts associated with PEB and PUB pigments to be observed. This in turn allows possible application of the airborne methodology to wide area mapping of PEB and PUB spatial variability. This will significantly enhance the modelling and retrieval of these pigment absorptions due to phycoerythrin. A manuscript is now in preparation to report the observation of airborne laser induced spectral shifts associated with PUB and PEB pigments.

c. During this 6-month reporting period new data was added to the existing Test Site data base by cooperative overflights of the Research Vessel Cape Henlopen in the Middle Atlantic Bight east of Delaware Bay. These flights were conducted in cooperation with Dr. Richard Geider (U.Del.), Dr. Todd Kana (U. Md.), Dr. Neil Blough, and Dr. Anthony Vodacek (U.Md.) and co-workers. Site characterization was also continued with prior available data also in the form of airborne active-passive ocean color data.

The airborne flights were conducted during April 1995 allowed the concurrent evaluation of a still-newer 256 channel ocean color spectrometer designed and built at Wallops Flight Facility. This sensor has higher sensitivity and higher resolution and was completed during this reporting period. It was flown for the first time during the ship cruise overflights in April 1995. Both this sensor and the prototype were found to possess the requisite sensitivity for ocean color spectra in a high-rate/low-integration-time mode needed to allow editing of data containing sun glint. The original prototype sensor was successfully flown during the JGOFS Iron Enrichment Experiments off the coast of Ecuador in November 1993.

Two manuscripts were published or in press relative to forward modeling and inverse modeling (directly related to the retrieval of phycoerythrin from water-leaving radiances).

(1) Hoge, Frank E., Robert N. Swift, and James K. Yungel, Oceanic radiance model development and validation: Application of airborne active-passive ocean color spectral measurements, *Applied Optics*, 34, 3468-3476, (1995).

(2) Hoge, Frank E., Anthony Vodacek, Robert N. Swift, James Y. Yungel, Neil V. Blough, Inherent optical properties of the ocean: Retrieval of the absorption coefficient of chromophoric dissolved organic matter from airborne laser spectral fluorescence measurements, *Applied Optics* (in press).

Manuscripts describing some of the algorithm work were published during the previous reporting period. The reader should consult these papers for details of the progress of the DOM retrieval using fluorescence methods. The manuscripts are: (

a) Hoge, Frank E., Anthony Vodacek, Neil V. Blough, "Inherent Optical Properties of the Ocean: Retrieval of the Absorption Coefficient of Chromophoric Dissolved Organic Matter from Fluorescence Measurements",

Limnology and Oceanography, 38(7) 1394-1402, 1993.

(b) Vodacek, Anthony, Frank E. Hoge, Robert N. Swift, James K. Yungel, Edward T. Peltzer, Neil V. Blough, The detection of in situ and airborne fluorescence measurements to determine UV absorption coefficients and DOC concentration in surface waters, Limnology and Oceanography, 40, 411-415 (1995).

The validity of the Test Site samples and data were addressed during the prior reporting period. Specifically, the DOM absorption from prior cooperative ship experiments (see above paper) have been used to establish the levels of DOM fluorescence measured with the NASA Airborne Oceanographic Lidar in both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. These results were published during a previous reporting period. The reference is : Hoge, Frank E., Robert N. Swift, James Y. Yungel, Anthony Vodacek, "Fluorescence of Dissolved Organic Matter: A Comparison of North Pacific and North Atlantic Oceans during April 1991", Jour. Geophysical Res. 98, No. C12, 22,779-22,787 (1993).

2. Selection of Case 1 Data Sets.

As a result of flights during April 1995 excellent data are now being added to those presently available for algorithm development. Preliminary analysis shows the data to be of equal or higher quality than the data taken in April 1994.

As given in a prior report, airborne active-passive ocean color data acquired within Case 1 oceanic regions with the NASA Airborne Oceanographic Lidar have now been screened for use in algorithm development. The AOL active-passive data in the northwestern Atlantic Ocean east of St. Johns, Newfoundland (obtained in 1989 as part of the Joint Global Ocean Flux Study of the North Atlantic Bloom Experiment) displayed remarkable quality and freedom from non-chlorophyllous backscatterers and is the basis of the forward modeling paper published in Applied Optics. The paper was reported above: Oceanic radiance model development and validation: Application of airborne active-passive ocean color data. This manuscript shows that voluminous, wide-area airborne active (laser) and passive (solar) ocean color spectral data can be used to develop radiance models and currently provide for their validation. The application of such models to algorithm development by direct inversion is under development. Such inversion was detailed in the recently developed ATBD. The St. Johns data, and that obtained in other regions of the ocean, is being used to establish the baseline radiance model to be used for the retrieval of phycoerythrin pigment (as well as DOM and pigment). Other data sets from the Monterey Bay flights (Sept 1992) and Mid- Atlantic Bight (April 1989 and 1991) are still under evaluation.

B. Other Work Accomplished

1. Revision of the Algorithm Theoretical Basis Document (ATBD).

The ATBD revision was completed. The original (and the revised) document details a new procedure for retrieving the phycoerythrin pigment by using

the absorption bands. Existing MODIS bands are expected to be sufficient to effect the retrieval.

2. Ship Data.

As reported in the above Limnology and Oceanography paper, recovery of the absorption coefficients for the light-absorbing or chromophoric components of the dissolved organic matter (aCDOM) from their fluorescence emission has been established by laboratory analyses of the surface samples gathered from the Feb. 28, 1991 cruise as well as other cruises. These absorbance and fluorescence analyses, (and work reported by others), show that absorption coefficients in the near ultraviolet can be directly retrieved from measurements of the fluorescence emission of CDOM. Thus, absorption coefficients in the visible spectrum can potentially be obtained from the fact that CDOM absorption is exponentially a function of wavelength. The errors in the laboratory fluorescence measurements were minimized through the combined use of the water Raman scatter as an internal radiometric standard and a quinine sulfate solution as a reference. This methodology reduces aCDOM algorithm retrieval errors (reported by other researchers) primarily attributable to the use of commercial spectrophotometers having maximum optical path lengths of 10 cm. While the aCDOM retrieval appears feasible, the relationship between aCDOM and CDOM fluorescence emission is susceptible to changes in CDOM fluorescence yield, so the continued temporal study of marine samples from many diverse oceanic locations is needed. When applied to shipboard and aircraft laser fluorometers, this retrieval methodology and the resulting CDOM absorption coefficients will be used in ocean color models and associated satellite sensor/algorithm development directly aimed at phycoerythrin retrieval. The DOM is important since it is a major interferant to the detection and quantification of chlorophyll and chlorophyll accessory pigments (CAP) such as phycoerythrin. Moreover, DOM is a contributor to the carbon cycle itself.

3. Satellite Data Analysis

It has been shown that oceanic radiance model inversion can provide the wide area absorption coefficient of chromophoric dissolved organic matter (CDOM) from satellite data. The results are to be published in JGR: Hoge, F.E., M.E. Williams, R.N. Swift, J.K. Yungel, and A. Vodacek, Satellite retrieval of the absorption coefficient of chromophoric dissolved organic matter in continental margins, Jour. Geophys. Res., in press, 1995. This is an important step toward the ultimate goal of retrieving CDOM, chlorophyll absorption coefficient, phycoerythrin absorption coefficient and total constituent backscatter.

2. In Situ Optical Characterization of the MODIS North Atlantic Test Site.

The continued characterization of the Test Site is partially described in the previously mentioned publications.

A. As indicated, cooperative overflights within the MODIS Test Site were conducted during April, 1995 in conjunction with shipboard sampling activity conducted by Dr. Richard Geider. Dr. N. Blough, an EOS Interdisciplinary Team member, was also an investigator. Water samples to provide phycoerythrin data were obtained by Dr. Todd Kana and are presently undergoing analysis.

1. Phycoerythrin Algorithm Development Activities

Plans call for us to again directly address the quantification of the phycoerythrin signal as outlined in the original MODIS proposal. The phycoerythrin retrieval is being dealt with by inversion of ocean radiance models. Details of the phycoerythrin retrieval appear in the ATBD as submitted to the project office.

2. Chlorophyll Pigment and CDOM Corrections to the Phycoerythrin Algorithm.

Major perturbations or influence to the ocean color spectrum are provided by chlorophyll, CDOM, and total constituent backscatter. These oceanic constituents significantly impede the retrieval of phycoerythrin pigment from the upwelled radiances. They must be dealt with in a systematic way in order to understand their effects and the impact on the retrieval of phycoerythrin and its ultimate quantification. In situ and airborne data gathered to date will be used to model the effects and to ascertain the extent that they can be quantified and removed. Recently published chlorophyll pigment models are being used for the pigment absorption. Our own CDOM model is being used for recovery of chromophoric dissolved organic matter. Finally, the literature is being surveyed for the best available detritus absorption model. The most pressing modeling problem is the availability of suitable chlorophyllous and nonchlorophyllous particulate backscatter models.

3. Other Data Acquisition for Algorithm Development

During July 1995 airborne active-passive ocean color data will be obtained over the Arabian Sea during participation in the NSF/ONR Arabian Sea Experiment. Data will also be taken over the Mediterranean Sea during transit to Oman where the Arabian Sea flights will be staged. Considerable Case 1 and Case 2 ocean color data is expected during these JGOFS flights both during the mapping flights over the Research Vessel Thompson and during the transit flights. The previously described flights in April 1995 served as test flights for the Arabian Sea experiments.

C. Anticipated Activities During Next Half Year.

1. Additional flights of the NASA Airborne Oceanographic Lidar are planned within the MODIS Test Site. Specifically, overflights of cruises of the research vessels in conjunction with the DoE Ocean Margins Program and ONR's Coastal Mixing and Optics program.

2. No international field excursion are planned during 1996.

D. Other Concerns

As reported previously, the lack of a 600nm band on MODIS-N is no longer felt to be the biggest problem facing the retrieval of the phycoerythrin pigment. Additional effort since the last report still suggest that radiance (and reflectance) models, can provide retrieval of the phycoerythrin pigment at the absorption peaks of 495nm (phycourobilin, PUB) and 545nm (phycoerythrobilin, PEB) can be achieved using the 490nm and 555nm MODIS bands. Of course, such retrievals will require a highly accurate model to account for the significant amounts of chlorophyll and DOM absorption occurring simultaneously with the phycoerythrin absorptions. The details of the phycoerythrin retrieval have been recently detailed in the ATBD.